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Follow the Leader.

For the first time the opponents of Tammany Hall are united in support of an avowedly and assuredly non-partisan condidate. Partyism is not in the platform announced by Mr. SETH LOW on Saturday, and the public know him for his own master. "The actual as well as the nominal head of the city government," said he to the Republican Notification Committee, "will be in the City Hall." Upon the strength of this we beg for the particular attention of the nonattached partisans of political indendence, who constitute the bulk of the Citizens' Union, a foremost group among Mr. Low's adherents. If that group of enthusiasts should let

loose all the views it holds concerning municipal administration there would likely be a campaign with a dozen sentiments and purposes, attractive to some but repellant to others, and consequently, when taken together, a serious obstacle to the unity that all know to be indispensable to a successful anti-Tammany

Of course the politicians we here refer to must have some central guide worthy and entitled to their respect, and there need not be a moment's heaitation in urging them to recognize Mr. Low. He knows the strength that lies in simplicity and clearness of issues, and unquestionably he has selected the one to dwell on and fight for, namely, to free New York from the corruption and alienism of its present govern-

ment. Upon this platform the independents of all shades will find themselves in truth shoulder to shoulder with the allies whose help they must have to elect a non-partisan Mayor, for when they grant degrees and other honors. Trinity fall in behind Mr. Low they will find there in perfect discipline the veterans of Democratic and Republican party lege of conferring degrees, and should organization, who know that when the fight is on the appointed leader is the with reference to the national university man to follow.

Will Irish Catholics Have a State-Aided University?

Although Mr. A. J. BALFOUR, with the best intentions, has thus far failed in creating a State-aided university for Irish Catholics, a step has now been taken by the Salisbury Government in that direction. A commission has been appointed for the purpose of reporting on the state of university affairs in Ireland. The majority of the commissioners are fair-minded men, and they will unquestionably draw attention to the gross unfairness with which Irish Catholics are treated in the matter of facilities for acquiring the higher

with reference to this matter in the confer degrees. Two of the Queen's first year of the twentieth century? Colleges, those at Cork and Galway, Trinity College, Dublin, is a university would be abolished as useless, but the in the highest sense of the word, and, Queen's College of Belfast would be nominally, it is open to Catholics as made a seat of Presbyterian learning. well as Protestants. As long ago as with the power to grant degrees, and 1793-94, Catholics and Presbyterians, as | with increased endowments. The Royal well as Anglicans, were permitted to University would continue as an exobtain its degree. In 1874 every office amining board authorized to grant and privilege in the college was made | degrees and honors to such meritorious accessible to all its members, without students as should be unable to afford serted at the time, " not only a Roman | Catholic University and its dependent tarian, but a Jew, a Turk or an avowed the privilege of conferring degrees and atheist, might become a fellow or teacher honors but should also be supplied by of the college; it is possible that any one of these, even the latter, might be sufficient funds. Of course, this project Provost." Nevertheless, Trinity College | would introduce the "denominational has not been divested of its Anglican system into Irish university life, but sphere remains Anglican; its governing land really desire. The principal obmembers of the disestablished Anglican Church in Ireland; it is an Anglican institution in every sense of the word. It is, therefore, still regarded by the beads of the Catholic Church in Ireland as a relic of the Protestant ascendancy, and, therefore, an institution to be avoided as a diffuser of learning and

A similar attitude is maintained by Irish Catholics toward the Queen's Belfast, will ultimately go the way of to go to the poorhouse for the sake of Colleges of Cork and Galway, which the late Irish Established Church. were created by Sir ROBERT PEEL for the purpose of providing for the higher education of Catholics, just as the Queen's College of Belfast was intended by him tant General on Monday, providing for Presbyterians. Only secular knowl- the last step in reorganizing that arm edge, however, was to be imparted in of the service under the Army act of these seminaries as a part of the colle- Feb. 2. At the same time that it progiate and university course; religious vides for the final increase in the artil-Instruction, as such, was not to be given, lery units, the order announces the but had to be picked up by the students, as best they could, apart. All three of field rank, who will be the last to owe their these institutions were affiliated to the advancement directly to the increase Queen's University, so called, which, like by the act. The army, the officers. Trinity College, was empowered to grant and especially Secretary Root, are to be degrees and honors. On account of their congratulated on the speedy completion secular character the Queen's colleges of of the artillery reorganization, which Cork and Galway are proscribed as "god- at one time appeared to be a matter of less" by the Irish Catholic bishops, and, years instead of merely eight months. consequently, these institutions, though liberally endowed, are practically use- that the regimental organization of the Building Code less to Irish Catholics.

Protestants, by the Imperial Parliament after the Act of Union. In the in enlisted strength, officers already in Code relating to penulties for violations of said code

bill which provided that the college should receive five hundred students all destined for the priesthood, and that it should have a permanent endow- suggestion. ment of £26,000 a year, to which was added a grant of £30,000 for building | cided to increase the artillery to its maxpurposes. In 1869, however, by the imum strength as speedily as possible Irish Church act, the Maynooth annual endowment was withdrawn-a capital sum, fourteen times its amount, being granted to the trustees for the discharge | ready been recruited. The first general of existing interests. From the facts promotion under the law consequently here recalled, it will be obvious that the Maynooth college is rather a theo- sixth of the total increase was enlisted logical seminary than a true university late in June, and promotions followed designed to afford a liberal education early in July; other sixths were added to Irish Catholic youth in general.

latter purpose that in 1854 the Irish increase in the strength of the artillery, Catholic Bishops founded the "Catholic University of Ireland," the first head of which was Cardinal NEWMAN. This insti- months since the Secretary's decision tution, although its efforts to discharge its functions have been highly commendable, has had to depend exclusively on the voluntary contributions of Catholics, and in its essence is no more than a high school, since, unlike Trinity College, it was not authorized to grant degrees. Since 1879-80, however, graduates of the Catholic University have been able to obtain degrees indirectly from the so-called Royal University, which in the year named was substituted for the Queen's University, and empowered to confer degrees on the students of all foundations who should pass the examinations prescribed to that end. But the Royal University is merely an examining board. like the London University, not a teaching university, like Oxford or Cambridge. It is also to be borne in mind that the Catholic University remains unendowed, while Trinity College and the Queen's Colleges possess sufficient endowments.

Those who hold that the grievances

of Irish Catholics with respect to the higher education should be immediately redressed propose two remedies. Ac cording to one scheme, the present Royal University should be converted into a truly national institution, the governing body of which should be exclusively composed of the heads of the colleges to be connected with it, there being no admixture of Government nominees; it should have its professional and teaching staff and should receive adequate support from the State: it should hold examinations of the students of the subordinate colleges, in order to College, Dublin, while retaining its present revenues, should lose its privibe placed on exactly the same footing as the Queen's Colleges and the existing Catholic University, which latter institution should be well endowed. If this plan were carried out, it would place the Irish Protestant and the Irish Catholic on exactly the same level, but it would manifestly encounter a practical obstacle namely, the difficulty of fixing a standard of common studies in subjects affecting religious questions, or, in other words in agreeing upon courses in moral philosophy, metaphysics, modern history and even physical science. The danger would be that at least three of these four subjects would have to be excluded from the university curriculum.

The second scheme, which seems more practicable, would leave Trinity College, What is the actual state of things its modes of education and its right to the State with suitable buildings and " vice to pay and bribe Popery."

It is certain that the Irish university question is a pressing one, and we may probably take for granted that the commission just appointed will recombe done, it is not unlikely that Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's College.

Completing the Artillery.

the sixth increase of the artillery, is officers promoted to command and

The Army act of February provided artillery should be abolished, and an But, it may be asked, have not Irish artillery corps created, under a Chief Catholics an idstitution of their own of Artillery on the staff of the General has been given by the State? It is true of the reorganized arm was more than that in 1795 a Roman Catholic college doubled, being increased from about was established in the village named \$,000 to nearly 19,000. The law provided by an act of the Irish Parliament to that not less than 20 per cent. of the inmeet a necessity created by the destruc- crease should be made before July 1. which the Irish Catholic clergy had been driven to rely. The original endowment of this college, an annual vote of artillery officers should be only in protion of the French seminaries, upon 1991, and not less than 20 per cent each 28,928, was continued, though not with- portion to the increase of the enlated out much opposition on the part of men. As promotions were not ex-

ments necessitated by the act be made at once, and were disappointed when the Secretary declined to accept the

In May, however, the Secretary de by installments of one-sixth of the total increase; at the same time be announced that one-third of the increase had alwas made in that month. Another on Aug. 1 and 22 and the final increase It was with the hope of fulfilling the has just been announced. Thus the instead of extending over more than four years, has lasted not quite five

to enlarge the arm at once was made. With the artillery corps at its full strength, the relocation of the batteries and companies becomes important. On this point a forthcoming order is interesting. It distributes the coast ar-tillery in coast forts, naming sixteen posts which will be garrisoned by single companies, twenty-four which will have two companies each, eight three companies each, six four companies, one five, and one, Fort Monroe, which will have a garrison of eight companies. The changes made by this order are extensive, some forts which have had large garrisons being made single-company posts, while Fort Totten, until recently the headquarters of the Engineer Bat talion, is transferred wholly to the artillery, and will have a garrison of four

Gamaltel in the Dumps

companies.

The Hop GAMALIEL BRADFORD is passing through one of those fits of depression to which sublime enthusiasts are subject. He is as much cast down as he was lifted up a little while ago. If it were scientific to attribute mere human weaknesses to so lofty a personage, we should say that GAMALIEL's liver had struck. He says that he doesn't expect to get the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, and that he doesn't believe that he could be elected even if he were nominated.

Is it right for the one candle in naughty world to hide itself under a bushel? Is it right for the one breakwater against despotism to sag weakly into the waves? If GAMALIEL BRADFORD despairs, hope must bid the world fare-

But he will not despair for long. His liver and his confidence in himself will resume business at the old stand. He is one of the delegates from the town of Wellesley to the Democratic State Convention. It is his duty to nominate himself for Governor. Nobody else can make the nominating speech that befits such a subject. That duty done, his course is simple. The \$1,200 which he promised to give to the Democratic State Committee in case of his nomination by the convention he will spend on his canvass, and he will add such other sums as may be needed to hire halls and hearers. He will smite JOSIAH OUINCY as well as the Republicans and despotism. If he does not take off the hid of the State House at least he will let out some of the steam that is puffing and norting under his own.

Massachusetts may vet be saved The lobster may yet be vindicated.

Shall New Haven Be Impoverished?

is making Connecticut apopleptic with surprise, the city of New Haven has decided to spend \$750 in celebration of the two-hundredth birthday of Yale Uni-

city New Haven is and how well it appreregard to religious faith: as it was as- residence at any college. As for the clates its distinction and its advantages as the site of a great university. It is Catholic or any Dissenter, even a Uni- colleges, these should not only acquire natural that it should yield to the enthusiasm stirred by the coming commemoration and should contribute to that object lavishly "like wealthy men who care not how they give." But there is a moderation in things, and the interests of the New Haven taxpayers must associations and traditions; the atmo- that is just what all communions in Ire- not be neglected. The graduates and the friends of Yale cannot but be deeply body and its dignitaries are nearly all jection to this plan would come from moved by this genial liberality; but can those Protestants who insist that it is a they permit the city to overdo, to be unjust to itself?

We are informed that a number of Yale men stand ready to return to the New Haven treasury, when the time comes, \$700 of the \$750 appropriated mend that justice be done to Catholic out of it. They comprehend fully Ireland in the matter. Should nothing the arder of the municipal sages of the city of EATON and DAVENPORT; but they will never allow the city of New Haver showing its love for Yale.

> the Schley case on Saturday last, when it credited to Lieut. Hoop the information SCHLEY told the Senate he had received on May 23, was carried by the Dupont which reached Cienfueges on May 22. This information was divulged in the course of

monious difference of opinion among those new section 150 of the amended Building Code. For some time there has been penddesigned to make violations of the Building Code misdemeanors and punishable as such by imprisonment or fine. It is sought to add the following to section 150 of the

"In addition to other penalties the owner or owners of any institute, at part thereof, or plan form, staging or flowing to be used for standing or sealing purposes, where any violation of this code what is committed, and any architect, builder, plumbler empenies or mason who may be employed in the com-

bution to the President of the Board of Alder men and the President of the Council.

year 1846 Sir Robert Perl carried a the artillery urged that all the advance- are usedy inasquate and insufficient to preven

violations of the provisions of the Building Code or

cord its hearty approval of the amendment to see unicipal Assembly on Tuesday, Sept. 10, and documently urge upon the members of both branches of Municipal Assembly the immediate adoption of such an amendment as necessary to enforce a proper compliance with the Building laws, and to protect those builders and contractors who, observing the laws, suffer from unfair competition on the part of ose who do not. Simultaneously or nearly so with this

communication there was a meeting of property owners, builders and real estate men at Turn Verein Hall to protest not only against the addition of the penalty of imprisonment against those who violate the new Tenement House law, but against the law itself, which in resolutions unanimously adopted was described as "burdensome, in iquitous, inequitable and confiscatory in most of its provisions." They declared that the enforcement of this law creates great hardship, entails extraordinary expense and practically destroys equitable vested rights, and the United Real Estate Owners' Association of the city in mass meeting assembled resolved that every effort should be made to protect the rights of the individual owners; that the officers of their meeting and of the United Associations be empowered to devise and adopt ways and means that the reasonableness and Constitutionality of the said law, so far as it relates to houses now erected, be determined by invoking the enforcement of the United States Constitution.

Here are disagreements which it would probably be best for the Municipal Assembly to abate by some harmonious adjustment of the questions in controversy

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX Sir: letter dated Sept 22, from Norwalk, Conn., "Quercus," contrasting Chinese costumes and those of our American women, finds "the close-fitting garments" of the latter "which expose the person's figure, objectionable" to our Asiatic brethren. He further con-siders that the "loose-flowing robes" of the siders that the "loose-flowing robes" of the Chinese "have ito the Chinese? no such sensual provocation" if Wu Time-fang did say, "sarcastically," some things about the "lovely forms" of our women, the only reply is that Host soil our women, the only reply is that Host soil our women, the only reply is that Host soil our women, the only reply is that Host soil our women, the only reply is that Host soil our women. Actumes do not make women sensuous. Actumes do not the imaginative mind of the spectator It was this function which, in a state of undue excitement, coursed the discussion directly Diana was placed in position on the Madison Square Garden tower, where it takes a very good pair of eyes to-day to distinguish what the figure is at all IMAGINATION.
RHINEBECK-ON-HUBSON, N. Y., Sept. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In regard to an article, "American and Chinese Cos-tumes," published Sept. 27, 1 am sure nine in every ten American men will agree that as stated by "Querous," the close-fitting garments expose the American ladies' figure more than enough I should say that the present

than enough. I should say that the present style of holding up or rather dragging the skirt so that every line of the wearer is outlined has only been adopted to be considered "French".

As our country women are the only ones in the world respected as woman should be and held sacred in the eyes of men, it would seem hard if we allow them to follow without warning their present course by which they forfeit our respect, and only provoke remarks that, to express it mildly, would not look well in print. AN AMERICAN MAN. ok well in print New York, Sept. 27

Religion in the Schools

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEC. SO BUT am I that the Rev Mr. Geer does not repre sent the clergy of the Protestant Episcopa Church in his strictures on the American pub lie school system, that I beg leave to protest

This Church is far from taking the position of the Roman Catholic Church on this ques-tion-so far that it has never for a moment een seriously considered. On the contrary this Church has repeatedly published its con tion of ecclesissical and political institutions among the first, if not the first, to yield up all government aid to our Indian school work. I we way to no one in the feeling of the im-rtance of the moral and religious training the young but this is the province of the is not the aim and scope of the Chirch. It is not the aim and scope of the public schools. The stigma sought to be thrown upon them is undeserved and unjust. It does not express the opinion of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who are among the most loval of the supporters of education in the public school school scope. ublic school secording to the American plan A PROTESTANT RPISCOPAL PRIEST.

Tit for Anarchist Tat.

To the Entron or THE SUN Sir. In disssing the question of the best method of I think that not enough insistence has been made upon the point, that since they renounce all allegiance to our laws and our covernment they are not entitled to the protection of our laws and our government. If it were decreed that all avowed Anarchists and all who openly or secretly advocate or disseminate their dectrines should be debarred from protection by the courts and by the police; that they should have no remedy at law for injuries to person or property, that no one who cheats them, robs them, beats or tortures or kills them shall be punished for so doing, there would soon be no Anarchists. hink that not enough insistence has been PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27

Floundering With Rubber Boots.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT. I have donian" and "Cymro" that in Scotland, by denian and Cymro that in Scotland, by
the banks of the Tay and Dee, they caught
flounders with their feet nothing remarkable. Why, down at Fire Island Inlet, 3,000
miles this side of Scotland, on a sandbar
close to Oak Island shore. I have waded into
the surf with rubber boots, and with a friend,
whom I had invited to join me, kicked ashore
seventy-five pounds of live fluke in less than
an hour BROOKLYN, Sept 26 SCOVKY DUCK

A Dallas Drink.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE Here to & new one, fresh from Texas, where I am told it is the

brandy Champatelle - Ure a sherry glass.) One third wineglass fine brandy one-third wineglass imported Augustura bitters, is especialors reperate.

If New Yorkers will by this it will be the favorite drink of the coming season. It has the virtue of being aristociatio, not only in name, but in the minute useful it is a pretire drink than the post-secale and it is certainly more while ome. As an appetize, it has more warlety than can re-claimed for the latest fad of ordering a pony of imported Augustura before the objects.

The brandy Champarelle the choice in neclar retrievaled it us antinone this new visitor from the lone bitar State in the hearts of every devotes at the epicurean shrine.

Connois settle. Brandy Champatelle - Ure a sherry glass | One

TO THE ENTOR OF THE SUN- Sir Information wanted of Patrick McBride who left Irriand about is wanted of Patrick McBilde who left Ireland about iterity fire years ago has a brother James, in Cleveland, Ohio, who sent a letter about twelve years ago station that Patrick was working in New York as a piate maker for racehorses and travelled with thera during the racing season.

Any information regarding the said Patrick Meiride sening season in the said patrick who is now a widow and would leel most grateful to This of N if It can assist her in bringing about a correspondence.

Dr BLIN, Ireland, Sept. 18. MABY HARRIS.

State Championship in Gerrymandering.

From the fer Fault (Tube-Demonal Missour is a feel wer of Kentucky in Gorbelian

From the & immercate Proper-Press

WARRINGTON Sept 25 - If there are to be charges

HAVANA A HEALTHY CITY.

Only Two Deaths From Yellow Fever in August and Only Three Since April 1. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- The following statement concerning the vital statistics of the city of Havana, for the month of August, 1901, has been compiled from official reports on file in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

The number of deaths, 480, is considerably less than has occurred in any August since 1889. The least number was 559 in th year 1900; the greatest, 1,978 occurred in 1898; the average is 902. The comparison with July 1901, when there were 537 deaths. is also very favorable. The rate per thou sand for August was 22.24 which comparfavorably with many leading cities of the civilized world.

Not a case of smalloox has occurred since July, 1900, and this even though no quarantine is in force against New Orleans o New York, in each of which cities smallpox exists pretty extensively.

The conditions as to vellow fever become more and more encouraging as the months pass. The smallest number of deaths pass. The smallest number of deaths from this disease occurring in this month since 1852, was 13 in 1859, the greatest was 262 in 1866; the average is 840. This August only two deaths have occurred. A still better showing is made, however, when we take the five months beginning April 1, at which time yellow fever in Havana begins. The least number of deaths in these five months was in 1899, when there were 18, the greatest number was 603 in were 18; the greatest number was 603 in 1897; the average is 226. This year during these five months only three deaths have occurred from this disease. This is so much better than anything that has occurred before, that the authorities feel convinced that it can only be due to the methods of disinfection adopted, that is, through destruction of infected mosquitoes the neighborhood of the focus of

It is hoped that this year there will be no epidemic of yellow fever. In former by the first of September this disease In former year at its height, and as it has practically been kept out up to the first of September, there seems to be no reason why the same methods should not have an equally good resu during the present month

THE NEW THEOLOGY.

As Expounded by the Rev. R. Heber New ton, D. D. -- Its Distinction From the Old.

it is a new Reformation through which we are passing, a reformation or refashio ing of the old theology not a new formation much less a mere destruction. It is a move ment repeating, on a large scale, the Reforma tion in the sixteenth century. The issue of that mighty change was at the time expected, by timid foes and by overzealou friends, to prove an utter break with historica Christianity. It proved to be a recrystalliza-tion of the old elements of faith, temporarily thrown into a state of flux, in much the same old forms, enlarged and ennobled

Notwithstanding the va-tly greater change now going on, there is good reason to believ that the issue of this new reformation wil be, not the loss of religion, nor yet wholly new religion, but the old religion purified and evolved, made reasonable and moral.

We have had an unscientific theology and by reaction, an irreligious science, have scientific theology and thus a religious science. Theology is shedding its and preparing to grow a new body a natura theology. Theology is no longer regarded as an exact science of the divine mysteries. authoritative and final, God's word to man but as a most inexact science; inexact neces sarily, in the grossly imperfect state of man' knowledge, full of the errors and limitations of human speculation man's thought con cerning God. This is an emancipation in

The old theology teaches the dogma o original sin-the guilt handed on fall in Eden. The new theology translates "original sin" into "the law of heredity," which dowers us to-day with the inherited appetites and passions of the brute man from the ages past.

The old theology sees in the hereafter two worlds the one of perfect, unalloyed bliss, the other of hopeless, horrible suffer ing into one of which every men passes forever. The new theology sees in the here-after all varieties of experience, following upon all varieties of earthly life, each man's lot there being the natural consequence of his character here, the mercy of God enduring forever and the love of God being mighty

to save there, as here, unto the uttermost.

The old theology teaches a dogma of divine election, which vindicates the logic of man at the expense of the character of God. The

election, which vindicates the logic of man at the expense of the character of cod. The new theology teaches a law of Providential selection, which chooses out the faw for the service of the many and calls the elect, not into the position of the petted favorites of the court of Heaven, but into the vocation of the services of the court of Heaven, but into the vocation of the ervants of the Heavenly Father for all His children.

The old theology sets forth a dogina of sacrifice which sees in Heavenly Father for all His children.

The old theology sets forth a dogina of sacrifice which sees in Heavenly Father, by his death plating in man's hands a quit claim from Jehovah for the full payment of all debts of humanity to Him. The new theology sets forth the natural law of sacrifice, which runs through all creation and is an expression of the very heart of God himself; under which individuals and classes and races are all slowly being fitted into the human life divine, as men are found ready to sacrifice time and money, and life itself. In the vicariousness of love whose perfect manifestation is in Jesus Christ.

The old theology teaches men to believe in a God outside of Nature, who wound up the mechanism of the universe is thousand years ago, and now occasionally interferes in it, by suspending its laws, in order to attest the mission of his messengers. The new theology teaches men to believe in God as the Spirit Indwelling the universe, whose will energizes in its forces, whose mind thinks in its laws, whose nature is imperfectly revealed in Nature, whose character is seen as in an image in man—Our Father who art in the leavens.

The old theology propounds a dogma of Incarpation which ropresents God as coming down through space, from somewhere, at a cartain moment of history, to embody Himself in a man, who men where, at a cartain moment of history, to embody Himself in a man, who men where, at a cartain moment of history, to embody Himself in a man, who men of personality. "and so filling one man that him dwell

in conscience, pushing forward the education of mail.

As the practical outcome of theology in
life, we have the old theology finding in man
no true child of find partialy: of the being
of find, bego an out of the substance of the
Heavenly rather endowed with the potential
to the mails and the substance of the
Heavenly rather than a subsequence, a being
separate from the divine being alice to the
vicine nature, entisted of the divine hite.
The have theology, which finds outly smooth the universe the substance of the universe, finds in man the blood
and fibre of the soul of the universe, the substance of find, a being verify begotter,
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HER REFERENCE Earned at the Front Door by a Long Island

Servant Maid. One servant girl on Long Island has reference that should readily secure her

her present position. But she wont decide One afternoon a few days ago when her

master was in the city and her mistress was visiting neighbors, a man called and asked for the lady of the house. When the maid told him she was out he seemed greatly disappointed.
"It's really very important," he explained

Could you get me paper and a pencil! I'd like to leave a note

"Certainly," said the maid. She stepped out on the stoop and rang the front door bell. The cook came to the door.

"Paper, an envelope and a pencil for this gentleman," said the maid.

The man wrote his note and scaled it.

The man wrote his note and sealed it.
After telling the maid to be sure to see that her mistress got it the minute she returned, he left. That evening when woman of the house had read the note and heard the circumstances under which was delivered, she smiled and handed i her maid. she said, "you may keep this

It may do as a reference some time."
This is what the man had written.
"DEAR MADAM—Your maid is no fool."

HIGHER BUSINESS EDUCATION. New York University Improving its School

of Commerce.

The New York University School of

Commerce, Accounts and Finance, of which Prof. Charles Waldo Haskins, C A., is dean, will begin its second year to morrow. It is unique in the importance it accords to professional accountance and this year the curriculum has been improved in the department of general economics. The faculty has also strengthened by the appointment of Prof. Joseph French Johnson to the chair of political economy and banking. The course commercial law, which during the first ar was merely a part of the course given the New York University Law School, has been correlated with the regular studies among them being James Vice-President Fourth Nation Cannon National Bank of New York Frank A. Vanderup, New York Frank A. Vanderup, Dr. Milo R. Secretary of the Treasury, Dr. Milo R. Malthie, H. C. Whitehead, Auditor of the Atchison Eniroad, Emil S. Fischer of the North American Trust Company, William Prendergast, Secretary of the Credit Dr. Edward M. A Prendergast, Secretary of the Credit Men's Association, and Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Secretary of the Statistics De-partment of Boston.

GERMAN DAY IN PROSPECT PARK United Singers, Between 600 and 700

Strong, Give an Open-Air Concert. Yesterday was German day in Prospect Park and was celebrated by an open air concert given by the United Singers of Brooklyn. Between six and seven hundred singers took part in the concert, which was held in the concert grove. Previous to the concert, those taking part in it marched into the park led by Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band and first proceeded to the flower garden where are the busts of Beethoven and Mozart given by the singers to Brooklyn some years ago. These were decorated with wreaths and an address was made in Ger-man by A. G. Diemand, President of the

United Singers.
From there the singers marched to a stand erected in the grove about the regular band stand. Arthur Classen was

nductor.
The concert ended with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" in memory of the late President and in which every one in the grove joined. Several of the other selections were arranged in his memory. A crowd of about six thousand people

GIFT OF MEXICAN RELICS. Collection Made by Maximillian Goes to

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29 -A valuble Mexican collection, which is still uncatalogued, has been received recently by the Peabody Museum of Harvard. It formed part of that collected by Prince Maximillian from the region of the City of Mexico and the State of Oaxaos, and is valuable for its great age and the rarity of the specimens which it includes. These represent gods, masks, and a number of single specimens such as a ceremonial are, colled serpont and carved vessel. These are carved from stone and from lavs, and in some cases show evidences of an original covering of stucco. Besides this collection there is an interesting set of articles of

The most important addition to the col-The most important addition to the col-lection at the mineralogical museum is a perfect iron meteorite from Colorado. It is beautiful in shape and is a rare specimen, weighing about one hundred and ten pounds. A collection of many minerals, made by Dr. Palache, in Arizona, including speci-mens of banded onyx, is now on the way to the museum. to the museum.

PRINCIPALS MERE CLERKS. Making Out Reports, President Stevens

Says, Takes About All Their Time. The Brooklyn School Board determined month ago to find out just how much

work was done by the principals of the Brooklyn schools in making out reports of various sorts, as it had been said that the principals were compelled to spend a great deal of their time in that sort of work. Frank B. Stevens, the President of the Brooklyn Principals' Association, in a report which he was asked to make

in a report which he was asked to make on the subject, says that every principal in the last school year had to make out 157 reports, records, claims and the like.

"His time," says Mr. Stevens, referring to the principal of every school, "is so fully taken up with his duties as a gatherer a collator, a compiler, a computer and copyist that he ceases to be a teacher. His work and his duties are so continuously and so absorbingly directed toward superintendents of various kinds, committees, &c., that it is well nigh impossible for him to have any relations with pupils and

of Health.

easy that defects in cresight will be discovered and remedied and infectious discases will be aspecially watched for The
physicians will also leach the pupils how
to sit in their seats and possible deformity.

TO EXPLORE IN ECUADOR. Boston Newspaper Man to Head an Expedition into the interior.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Andrew Comstock McKenzie, a newspaper man well known employment if she ever decides to leave in Boston, where he was once a membeof the Post's staff, has gone to Ecuador to leave if the family she now works for at the head of an exploring expedition backed by the President of that South American Republic, Mr. McKenzie will make a study of the life, the people and economic conditions existing in the country under the equator. His purpose is to write an accurate history of Ecuador, and he will also investigate the great gold fields, rubber forests and general resources of the

great mountain country.

The Government of the country will equip him with a strong force so that may push his way into and explore the unknown forests about the hitherto un-mapped headwaters of the Amazon, where

mapped headwaters of the Amazon, where the Napo Indians, still worshipping the sun and hating the white man, are supposed to be guarding the mines and emerald fields of the Incas, in the very shadow of the highest volcanos in the world.

Mr. McKenzie is pecularly fitted for this kind of work, as he is a rover by nature and this is not his first adventure in South America. He was in Brazil as the correspondent of an American newspaper. South America. He was in Brazil as the correspondent of an American newspaper during the stormy times that followed the expulsion of Dom Pedro, the last Emperor of that country, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of revolutionists a few years later. It is Mr. McKenzie's intention to live for a time among the Napo head hunters and study the habits and traditions of the tribe. For this work and traditions of the tribe. For he will have an armed escort of 100 men, provided by Gen. Alfaro.

WHY THE BOXERS AROSE Woman Missionary Says Peanuts and

Standard Oll Played a Part. GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 29. *Peanuts and Standard Oil had more to do wit. the Boxer movement in China than the missionaries," said Mrs. Worthington White in the Presbyterian Church here to-night. Mrs. White was a missionary in southern China at the time of the outbreak last year She is a guest of Mr. O'Neill, the New York dry goods merchant, who has a summer home at Belle Haven. She was invited to speak to-night on the China troubles. and after making the statement quoted, said that for years thousands of the Chinese raised peanuts and extracted the oil which as the only article used for artificial light. Then the Standard Oil Company came and undersold them with kerosene, which it had a right to do, and the industry was ruined. Then Connecticut and German cotton goods drove the home product out of the market. Finally a railroad was to be built and the thousands of carriers became frightened, and under the direction of the Empress the movement was begun to drive the foreigners from

CALEB BALDWIN FAILING. Newark's Oldest Citizen May Not Live to

See His 102d Birthday. Caleb Baldwin, Newark's oldest citizen, s extremely weak and there is doubt that he will live to see his 102d birthday on Nov. 19. About three weeks ago Mr. Baldwin was sitting on the porch of his house in Orchard street when one leg of the chair was pushed over the edge of the upper step and he toppied to the street. No were broken, but the aged man was badly shaken up and has not recovered since. Up to the time of this accident he was in the habit of taking daily walks.

THE ROFES APPEAL

Text of the Address to The Rague Court of Arbitration, Dated Sept. 10. The undersigned. Plenipotentiaries of the South African Republic and Plenipotentiaries of the Orange Free State, acting on behalf of oth these States, have the honor to bring the

ollowing to your notice: Under date of the 5th of April last, the then chairman of your council communicated to the representatives of both States that the permanent Court of Arbitration had be stituted. Attention was thereby especially of July 29, 1899, for the peaceful estilement of international differences, whereby the juris-diction of the permanent court could be ex-tended to differences between Powers which had not become signatories as also between Powers which had become and these which had not become signatories. Immediately on the receipt of this communication notification was made, on behalf of the governments of

the receipt of this communication notification was made, on behalf of the governments of both States represented by the undersigned to his Excellency the then President of your council, that these governments would be pleased if the war being waged in South Africa could be terminated by the arbitration of this court.

Now that this war has gone on for nearly two years without any prospect of an end thereto, except in the way only recently acknowledged as being the most efficacious and at the same time the most equitable means of deciding international differences, to will submission to arbitration, the desirability, mutually, for such a peaceful termination cannot but become more and more acknowledged. The States represented by the undersigned, therefore, consider that they should repeat the proposal already made by them before, but rejected by England, to submit to arbitration the settlement of the differences which gave rise to the war.

In this they particularly have in view the question whether England is right in alleging that any action was taken by the republics which had for its object the suppression of the English element in, or its expulsion from. South Africa, and generally whether the republics have made themselves guilty of any act, which according to internationally recognized principles, would give England the right to deprive them of their independence. They repeat the proposal formerly made with all the nore candidence, now that the permanent Court of Arbitration has been called into existence on the proposition of England herself and that the chairman of your council has deemed it fit to call their attention to the hereinbefore alluded to Article 26 of The Hague Convention.

The undersigned moreover silege that England already at the outbreak of the war commenced, and has ever since continued to act, in confirmation of the rules of war between

intendents of various kinds, committees, do, that it is well nigh impossible for him to have any relations with pupils and teachers except as to the subjects and units of his reports."

BOOKS GIVEN TO HARVARD.

Collection of Sievak Literature Presented to the University.

Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 29. The Harvard library has recently received through L. Wiener the second largest collection of books in the Slovak language in the world. Slovak is a dialect of Bohemia species by nearly two million and a half of the inhabitants of northern Hungary During the nineteenth century it has developed a literature of its own. Mr. Wiener spent the summer in the Slovak country, and then succeeded in beying all the books of value in that increasure.

The collection at present contains about 1,000 volumes, and from these Mr. Wiener expects to secure material for a history of the Collection was given by Assistant Professor Coulting and the library.

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A. Flactical A. P. W. W. Matana.

Plenipotentiaries of the south African Republic.

Plenipotentiaries of the frequency Free State.